"The Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan" is a work that has been anticipated with interest, and will be received with pleasure by the reading public. It was prepared and published without any great noise of preparation. It was written by General Sheridan himself, and fully completed before his death. In his modest pref ace, dated Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 2, 1888, he speaks of his work as "penned by my own hand." As a matter of fact, he not only wrote the entire book, but revised it twice in the manuscript, once in galley proofs, and once in pageproofs. He bestowed great care and thought upon it, personally verifying and correcting every statement. It is a complete autobiography of the most interesting nature. The General says in his preface, "When, yielding to the solicitations of my friends, I finally decided to write these memoirs, the greatest difficulty which confronted me was that of recounting my share of the many notable events of the last three decades, in which I played a part, without entering too fully into the history of these years. and at the same time without giving to my own acts an unmerited prominence. To what extent I have overcome this difficulty I must leave the reader to judge." Both difficulties have been admirably overcome, and the result is a remarkably interesting book, written in a clear and pleasing style, absolutely free from offensive egotism. The work has the value of an important historical production and the in-terest of a great work of fiction. No military knowledge is necessary to become absorbed in this book. The wonderful story which it tells holds the reader spell-bound. It is not statis-tical, but is full of personal incidents. For those who wish statistics, General Sheridan gives them in the form of notes and maps, so that military students can enter as deeply and minutely into his campaigns as they wish. The story of his military campaigns and war experiences is full of interest, and other passages in the author's life are not neglected. In fact the nar-rative covers General Sheridan's whole life. At the close of the rebellion he was sent again to the West, and was engaged in suppressing several Indian outbreaks. At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war he asked permission to go to the other side and view the struggle. This was granted, and from the battle of Gravelotte up to the siege of Paris, Sheridan was intimately associated with Emperor William, Bismarck and Von Moltke. The relation of this experience is very interesting. The book is published in two handsome volumes by Charles L. Webster & Co., New York, and is sold only by subeription. It can be obtained only of agents or by ordering direct from the publishers. The two volumes contain numerous maps and illustrations of interest, and the price for the two is from \$6 to \$10, according to binding.

"The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris," by Anne Cary Morris, is a very complete biography of one of the most notable men of our revolutionary and early constitutional period. Gouverneur Morris not only served his country brilliantly in the Continental Congress, but was a still greater force in the convention that framed the Constitution. The original draft is in his hand, and his influence was not the least potent which presided in the counsels finally crystallized in that document. A few years after he was made minister of the United States to the court of St. Germain. Throughout the early days of the French revolution he played an important part. During the perilous days of the terror which succeeded, he remained at his post with a courage which every other foreign embassador lacked, until finally, through the dissatisfaction of the government with his sympathies for his fallen friends, he was superseded by Monroe. Soon after he left Paris, not to revisit it, and after a tour through England and the continent, where he was in each country a familiar guest at court and in the houses of the statesmen and society leaders of the period, he returned to America, established himself at Morisania, served a term as United States Senator, greatly influenced the successful opening of the Erie canal, married, and died in 1816.
Of this eventful life and important work no

adequate account has appeared before these volumes. For the first time the diary, which Morris kept indefatigably and with apparently an absolute frankness, now sees the light. As he was a friend of Madame de Stael, Talleyrand and Lafayette, in France, and of the leading statesmen in Europe and America, his diary and correspondence are full of matters of personal and historic interest. The work is accompanied by a fine portrait. Two volumes, cloth, \$7.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have issued "Character Sketches from the Works of Charles Dickens," by F. O. C. Darley. Only a few months before his death Darley commenced what he intended should be the crowning menument of his artistic career-a series of drawings of some of the characters which Dickens has made immortal. Each novel was to be taken up in turn, and two or three of the most prominent characters selected which should faithfully represent the great series of familiar characters who owe their existence to the master mind of English literature. The work was never completed, but as far as it goes the sketches are masterpieces. The "Pie'kwick Papers," "Barnaby Rudge," "The Old Chriosity Shop," "Oliver Twist," "Great Expectations," and "Christmas Stories" had each furnished their quota to the great picture gallery. and the completion of the work was eagerly anticipated, when Mr. Darley's sudden and unexpected death cut short his life work. The sketches are issued in two large folios, nineteen by twenty-three inches in size, one containing six illustrations and the other seven, all carefully reproduced from the original drawings. Price, \$6 each, or \$12 for the two folios.

Palmer Cox, the inventor and proprietor of "The Brownies" is out with another of his charming books for children. This one is called "Queer People" and deals with giants, goblins, merrymen and monarchs. This author's charming fables rival those of the world famed Æsop, and he far outshines that celebrated literary comet by his inimitable illustrations. He dresses up his birds, animals, insects, giants, fairies, goblins, etc., in grotesque style and makes them reason, talk, dance, and cut up all sorts of the oddest pranks imaginable, affording infinite delight, as well as excellent instruction to the young. His illustrations are unique and inimit-"Queer People" is published in uniform style with the author's other works, and might almost be called his best. Children will cry fer it. Philadelphia: Hubbard Bros. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Sailor Boys of '61," by James Russell Soley, comes pretty near being an imitation of Abbott's "Blue Jackets of '61." However, the subject in one that no author has a monopoly of, and Mr. Soley has made an interesting book. It is in reality an excellent and graphic naval history of the civil war on a small scale, covering the whole peried from the preparatory measures that followed the attack on Sumter to the second battle of Fort Fisher. Mr. Soley takes a broad view of his subject. He is not offensively partisan, although he confines his stories of heroism to the Northern side. His style is animated and his material is well used and effectively arranged. Illustrated. Ornamental cloth, \$2.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Human Mystery in Hamlet, an Attempt to Say an Unsaid Word, with Suggestive Parallelisms from the Elder Poets," by Martin W. Cooke, President of the New York State Bar Association, is a critical essay, which shows close and thorough study of the subject. The author believes that his theory-that Hamlet is no possible individual, but typical man, subject to the universal interior spiritual struggle of the passions for prevalence, under the domination of supernatural law-is consistent with all the facts of the delineation, and, at the same time, account for the universal admiration and intense interest which the play commands. Cloth gilt top, \$1. New York: Ford, Howards & Hulbert Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Com-

The fine Riverside edition of "Whittier's Poems," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, was appropriately noticed on the receipt of Volumes I and II. Volumes III and IV are now received, the former being devoted to antislavery poems, and the latter to personal and occasional poems. This volume also contains the poens of Elizabeth H. Whittier and a number of Mr. Whittier's early and uncollected verses. This is much the most complete edition of Whittier's poetical works eyer published. The four volumes are \$1.50 oach. Cloth, gilt tops. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

James Whitcomb Riley makes his bow in new volume bearing the title, "Pipes o' Pan at Zekesbury." The volume takes its title from a sketch of that name, but contains besides several other prose sketches and short stories, and a number of poems in Riley's well-known style. These are arranged under the beadings of

"Down Around the River Poems," "Rhymes of Rainy Days," "Sweet Knot and Calamus," and "Ragweed and Fennel." These classifications are various enough to embrace verses which would be difficult to classify otherwise. Cloth, \$1.25. Indianapolis: The Bown-Merrill Com-

The latest addition to the American Commonwealth series is "Ohio," by Rufus King. The ground has been pretty well traversed before, but Mr. King manages to invest it with fresh interest and contribute new and valuable information to what has been gathered before. His history of the founding and early developments of the State is especially good. The volume is published in uniform style with the others of this excellent serries. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Our Phil, and Other Stories" is the title of a pretty little volume containing three stories by E. W. Kemble. The stories were originally published many years ago in the Atlantic Monthly under the assumed name of Olive R. Wadsworth. The titles of the other two than that named above are "Aunt Rosy's Chest" and "Marty's Various Mercies." They are stories of Southern life, and the sketches of negro character are excellent. Cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Students of Oriental civilization will be interested in a work entitled "The Soul of the Far East," by Percival Lowell. The author is thoroughly versed in Oriental life and literature, and treats the subject with keen analysis and large information. His exposition of the philosophy and religious life of the far East is very interesting. Ornamental cloth, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Old Songs" is a handsome holiday publication. It contains eleven old songs and ballads of established renown in classic English literature; printed in the best style of typography on heavy tinted paper, and appropriately illustrated by Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; heavy morocco, gilt edges. New York: Harper & Brothers. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The elegant edition of Victor Hugo's works, being issued by Lattle, Brown & Co., Boston, is continued by the publication of "The Man Who Laughs" and "Toilers of the Sea." Each of these occupies two volumes. The typography and binding of this edition are very beautiful and every admirer of Hugo will wish to possess Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Aspern Papers" is the title given to a volume containing three stories by Henry James, the other two being "Louisa Pallant" and the "Modern Warning." The last originally appeared in Harper's Magazine. Admirers of Mr. James will enjoy these stories. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Birds' Christmas Carol," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, is a pretty story in which birds are invested with some of the characteristics of children and the latter with some of those of birds. It is a good Christmas story. Half cloth, 50 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Com-

"Forward Forever." A response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," "Heaven on Earth," and other poems. By William J. Shaw, the poet hermit. Square 12mo. pp. 25 cents. New York: Fowler & Wells Company, 777 Broadway.

"Nervousness; Its Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment," by Dr. H. S. Drayton, treats of a subject which is, unfortunately, of growing in-Wells. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Paper, 25 cents.

"The Countess Eve," a novel by J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," etc., is published by Macmillian & Co., London, and for sale by the Bowen-Merrill Company. Cloth, \$1.



EMIN BEY, In the Hands of the Mahdi and a Possible Victim of ARTISTS AND PUBLISHERS.

Ways in Which the Former Are Sometimes Chated-Clever Schemes Used.

New York Mail and Express. An artist recently wrote to one of the papers here complaining that he had done a good deal of work for two periodicals, which he named, but he had not been able to collect his bills for the work done. He described the artful and persistent fashion in which the payment of his just claims had been evaded, and in bitterness of spirit warned his fellow-workers against trusting the publishers in question.

During the course of a discussion over the facts in the case, carried on by some well known artists in an uptown resort, the other evening, it was made to appear pretty conclusively that the traditional grievances of authors with respect to publishers were put entirely in the shade by the grievances of artists in their relations with the same class of people. Numerous stories were told of the way in which artists had been cleverly and insinuatingly done out of the rewards of their labor, and in other casses where advantage had been taken of their straitened circumstances and their helplessness to underpay them in the most absurd and outrageous way. A well-known artist related how he had made a drawing for an American magazine-and this was a man who receives all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for a painting, and sells a good many of themand when the magazine came to pay him for his drawing he was handed a check for \$15. The publisher said it was all they were in the habit of paying, and the artist simply said he would do no more work for them. The drawing was handsomely reproduced in the magazine, whose publisher paid the engraver just three times the smount for the engraving which he paid for the drawing.

Another artist declared that there were magazines in the country who sent representatives to the studios to praise pictures on exhibition and ask the artist for outline drawings of the picture so exhibited for the pages of the magazine. Artists particularly who have recently returned from Europe, and who are not up in the ways of the magazine world, are selected as the victims of such applications. The artist makes the drawings, sends it to the publisher, the engraving duly appears, and when the artist applies for payment he is told that the magazine never pays for such things, that the advertisement the artist receives is to be taken as remuneration. Then he asks to have his drawing returned at all events, and he is told that that has gone into their collection and they cannot restore it to him. It was pointed out that this sort of proceeding Worked a peculiar injustice to the artist, outside of the fact that he received no money. Unless the artist has taken the precaution, which very few artists do, of having a picture photographed and of sending the photographs to Washington for the purposes of copyright, publication of a reproduction of the picture in the magazine makes it public property, and all exclusive rights in the picture, so far as the artist is concerned, are at an end. Cases have been known where artists have given weekly and monthly publications the right to reproduce pictures and afterward . have received excellent offers of money from other publishers to pay for exactly the privileges which they have a day or so previously given

away without any equivalent whatever. THE blood is the source of healta. Keep it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is pe-

culiar in its curative power.

NEWS IN SUNDAT'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Dec. 16. The Wnisky Trust has declared a war of ex-

termination against all non-pool distillers. Mr. Springer is engaged in modifying the provisions of the House omnibus admission bill. A movement is on foot at Columbus, O.. for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates. The winning horses in the races at New Oreans were Stuart, Skobeloff, Moonstone and

Thirty-five divorce cases-six of which were tried-were disposed of in one hour by a Chicago judge.

Nothing more definite than has been published is known as to the capture of Emin Bey and Stanley by the Mahdi. Four Cincinnati players have been sold to the Columbus (O.) Base-ball Club, the price paid

for the quartet being \$1,500. A change for the worse has occurred in the condition of E. L. Harper, and the belief is expressed that his relief is only temporary.

Governor Foraker announces that any further outrages on the part of so-called "White Caps" will be attended to promptly by the State. Frederick Von Oberkampf and Thomas Mock, on trial, at Chicago, for wholesale robberies

from street letter-boxes, were found guilty.

Mrs. Albert Kaufman and berdaughter Alma, of Upper Bern township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, were critically burned by hot tallow. Out of ninety-nine indictments by the United States grand jury for Northern Iowa, seventyfour are for selling liquor without government

Wm. J. Calhoun has been convicted, at Wilmington, Del., of outraging Catharine Utz. He is twenty-three and she fifty-five. The penalty is death.

It is believed at Washington that the calling of an extra session will depend largely upon the amount of appropriations made by the present Congress.

Emperor William is said to be in conference with his military advisers as to the ability of Germany to cope with Russia and France simultaneously. Jerry McCarthy and John Williams, known as

New York thieves, with many aliases, were arrested in Providence, R. I., for passing counterfeit "buzzard" dollars. Judge William Allen, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, has refused to compel President Seelye, of Amherst College, to answer certain questions in the Andover case.

Lord Salisbury has been in conference with the Queen, and is expected to decide on Monday what further steps the government shall take regarding reinforcing Suakim.

Edward Davey, of Little Falls, Minn., has received a letter from a London barrister stating that an aunt left him £50,000 and a valuable tract of land in North Carolina. Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has granted a respite until March 13 to James H.

Jacobs, who was to have been hanged Jan. 9, to allow a commission in lunacy to inquire. The committee of the French Deputies reported adversely to giving the Panama Canal Company three months' time to endeavor to get on its feet again, and the Chamber rejected the government's bill.

Jasper, Ark., is greatly excited over the sudden death of the Rev. Frank Alfred, a Methodist minister, and his two children, aged ten and sixteen years. The symptoms are those of

The body of little Irene Hawes was found in a lake at Birmingham, Ala., about thirty feet from the point where her mother's body was found nearly a week ago. A heavy piece of iron was found on the child's breast. Hawes, the supposed murderer, refuses to talk. Fear of mob violence has subsided.

The United States secret-service officers at St. Paul are on the track of a gigantic opium-smuggling conspiracy. They have learned that an organized and well-equipped band of smugglers has for years been operating across the northwestern border. A large amount of the drug was seized at Sand Beach, Mich., where the officers had a sharp brush with the smugglers, who escaped arrest.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams made a speech before the Commercial Club, of Boston, Saturday evening, on the interstate-commerce act, in which he took the ground that the act was doing exactly the opposite of what its framers intended it to do. He thought that if it remained in force a few years longer the short railroads would be forced out of existence or be merged into the larger ones, and that instead of many competing lines, the management would be reduced to the few, and these would control systems embracing 20,000 miles each.

In the Lindauer assignment case, at Chicago. the Circuit judge decided that the county court had jurisdiction. Information was immediately filed against the Lindauer firm, their attorneys, and everybody else who had a hand in the prohibition proceedings before the Circuit Court, charging them with contempt in attempting to thwart, defeat and illegally interfere with the ends of justice, Judge Pendergast making suggestions as to how the papers should be prepared. This action of the Judge produced a sensation, as did also his order for the arrest of Mr. Kuppenheimer, the assignee appointed by Judge Horton. As the case now stands there is another dead-lock, and a half-million dollars are tied up infinitely.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] The Murderous Shotgun.

Special to the Indianapolis Journas.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Dec., 15 .- The celebrated Ranck neighborhood, about eight miles northeast of this city, was, to-day, the scene of serious shooting scrape. Jurd hibby met Jeff Ranck, on the road near his residence. and being armed with a shotgun, without any warning, fired the contents into the side of Ranck's head, tearing out one of his eyes and inflicting a ghastly wound in the side of his head and face. Ranck is still living, but little hope is entertained of his recovery. The wounded man was taken to his home, but the assassin is still at large, and after the shooting was heard to make threats that he would kill any man who undertook to arrest him. Kibby is a man of family and about fifty years old, and lives on the farm of Washington Ranck, a brother of his victim. The only reason for the shooting, as related by the neighbors, is that Kibby, some weeks ago, took up several hogs belonging to Jeff Ranck, and the latter went, in his absence, and turned the hogs out and took them home. It now seems that the troubles of the Ranck family will never end until a part or all of them are killed off. A few years ago the senior Ranck died, leaving several hundred acres of valuable land to his children, since which time they have been in a constant broil and litigation. Two valuable houses and four barns have been burned on the place, and the incendiarism has been openly charged to one of the sons. About two years ago Jeff. the present victim, shot and seriously wounded his brother Washington, but he recovered, and Jeff was tried in the Fayette Circuit Court, and fined \$400. Kibby, who did the shooting today, has always been considered a quiet, peaceable man, and it is the belief of many that he was prompted by others to commit the crime. It is also reported that recently arsenic was obtained from the well of Jefferson Ranck, supposed to have been put there for the purpose of poisoning him and his family.

Destruction of the Putnam Wire-Nail Works. Special to the Indianapolis Journal GREENCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 15.-The works of the Putnam Wire-nail Company were entirely destroyed by fire this evening, about 8 o'clock. The mill was situated just outside the corporation, and it was impossible to reach them with water. The structure was new, having been completed less than two years ago. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and efforts will be made to discover the guilty person. The loss on the mill is close to \$12,000. and it is only partially covered by insurance. The total amount of insurance on the building and contents is about \$6,000. The loss is much heavier on account of the large amount of stock that was on hand. Eight hundred kegs of nails were destroyed, besides about two car-loads of wire. The insurance is divided between three companies, as follows: Home, of New York, North American, and a third which could not be learned. It is somewhat improbable that the

mill will be rebuilt. Letter-Box Thieves Found Guilty.

CHICAGO, Dec.-Frederick Von Oberkampf and Thomas Mack, on trial for wholesale robberies from street letter-boxes, were found guilty this evening and will each doubtless receive a long sentence to the penitentiary. Both received the verdict without show of emotion. After the decision Mack claimed to have been unable, owing to lack of money, to avail himself of a mass of evidence in New York. Oberkampf, on leaving the court for the jail, sought an interview with the postoffice inspectors, and is said to have given valuable information.

Locomotive Falls from a Trestle. WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 15.—This morning engine No. 8, pulling the Bellaire & Martin's Ferry accommodation train on the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling modation train on the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad, jumped the track on a trestle over Morgan's run and plunged to the ground balow, a distance of thirty feet. In its descent the engine turned over twice and landed with the top dumped in the earth. There was only one passenger coach attached, the coupling of which broke, leaving the coach with its twenty-five passengers safe on the track.

The prompt action of the conductor in applying the automatic air-brake saved the coach. Engineer Shoal-

ter and his fireman went down with the engine. The engineer was seriously hurt, and died this evening. The fireman escaped unburt. The engineer and fireman, after recovering from the shock, shook hands and started to climb the steep embankment, when the engineer fell, and it was then discovered that he was seriously hurt.

Racing at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15. - The race-track to-day was n good condition. The weather was cloudy and

First Race—Three-quarters of a mile. Starters: McMutry, Kemp Dillard, Stuart, Orange Girl, Sympathetic's Last. Dan Meeks. Comet and Martin. Stuart won in 1:1914; Kemp Dillard second, McMutry third. Second Race—One and one-sixteenth mile. Starters: Skobeloff, Pell Mell, Syntax, Kitty Pease, Pritchort, Luke Dart. Skobeloff won in 2:12; Kitty Pease sec-Third Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Starters:

Duheme, Cheney, Red Lear, Lord Grosvenor, Jimmie B., Viotress, Eternity, Vattell, Porter Ashe, Moonstone, Benton, Playful Moonstone won in 1:05; Duheme second. Red Leaf third. Fourth Race-Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Starters: Bertha, Derochment, Sherwood, Countess, Montpelier, Jim Navok, Altheren. Allheren won in 1:34 4; Countess second, Derochment third.

TRAINING THE GIRLS. A New Movement for Physical Culture in the Boston Public Schools. Boston Herald.

"I wish." said one of the city teachers to a reporter the other day, "that just now, when the attention of the public is being drawn to the city schools, some of that attention might be turned to the need of a little physical training for the pupils." "What do you mean?"

"Why, I mean that my girls ought to be taught and made to sit and stand erect and to walk properly. Some of them are growing almost misshapen under their present careless and listless manner of carrying themselves; and the matter is growing worse from year to year. As a class, they are round shouldered, hollow chested, bowed in the back, cramped and crooked generally. It is not merely for the sake of gracefulness that they should be improved; their health and the health of unborn generations is dependent upon it. For how can they ever be mothers of robust and healthy children if they are allowed to go from bad to worse in this way? Surely, it is not a pleasant prospect for our future citizens if they are to be the progeny of these weak girls, grown to weaker women."

The speaker was thoroughly in earnest. Further inquiries revealed the fact that the matter has been agitated in a quiet way for some time, several influential and prominent people have become interested, and the initiative steps toward reform have already been taken.

Among the first to realize the importance of, and become actively engaged in, the movement is Mrs. Mary Heminway. She has recently devoted a generous sum of money toward the establishment of a free class for instructing the teachers in the best and most scientific methods of physical training. The services of Dr. Posse have been secured, and such of the teachers as care to avail themselves of the opportunity (within certain restrictions as to members) may have two lessons per week of an hour each. The understanding is that they will turn their instruction to the advantage of their pupils. The class now numbers about thirty teachers, who dress in such a manner as to allow unimpeded movement of the entire body, and go through such calisthenic exercises as science has proved the most adequate and available for women.

Dr. Posse's system is one of free gymnastics, i. a., gymnastics that are practiced without the need or aid of any paraphernalia. This being the case, it is easily within the reach of the poor as the rich: and, moreover, if it required any of the apparatus of the gymnasium it would not be so well adapted to the school. Yet he claims for it even better results than can be attained with any apparatus, since, in the latter case, physical culture is often sacrificed to muscular develop-

It is in the girls' schools rather than in the boys', that the need of proper exercise for strength and development is strongly felt, because the boy derives some advantage from his out-door sports which the girl does not have. In the girls' high-school calisthenic practice has been recently introduced that promises the most satisfactory results. A teacher of gymnastics has been engaged, a part of three days in the week are devoted to it, and the girls are expected to dress in blouses and short skirts conformably to the requirements of the work.

"What we want," said one of the teachers consulted. "is that the mothers should understand the importance of this movement, and lend their aid and co-operation so far as possible. This question is as important to the girls as the question of manual training (now so much agitated) is to the boys, for it means health and strength, not only now but in the future." "How do you expect the mothers to aid you?"

"Well, one thing they can do is to dress their shildren properly, so as to allow for freedom of movement, and make erect posture and easy carriage the results of strong muscles. They commence to dress them in stiff and tight-laced clothing while they are too young. They should wait till the girls are older, and so strong as not to be fettered. If Dr. Posse's practice in calisthenics is to be introduced into the schools, the girls will simply have to dress in loose clothing. for it is necessary to the exercise."

SHOCK OF EARTHOUAKE.

Remarkable Effects Produced by Earthquake as Observed by Prof. Milne.

In the last issue of the "Transactious of the Seismological Society of Japan," Prof. Milne, the well known student of volcanic phenomena, discusses the effects of earthquakes on animals. The records of most great earthquakes refer to the consternation of dogs, horses, esttle and other domestic animals. Fish also are frequently affected. In the London earthquake of 1749 roach and other fish in a canal showed evident signs of confusion and fright, and sometimes after an earthquake fish rise to the surface dead

During the Tokio earthquake of 1880 cats inside a house ran about trying to escape, foxes barked and borses tried to kick down the boards confining them to their stables. There can, therefore, be no doubt that animals know something unusual and terrifying is taking place. More interesting than these are the observations showing that animals are agitated just before an earthquake. Ponies have been known to prance about their stalls. pheasants to scream, and frogs to cease croaking suddenly a little time before a shock, as if aware of its coming. The Japanese say that moles show their agitation by burrowing. Geese, pigs and dogs appear more sensitive in this respect than other annimals. After the great Calabrian earthquake it is said that the neighing of a horse, the braying of an ass, or the cackle of a goose was sufficient to cause the inhabitants to fly from their houses in expectation of a shock. Many birds are said to show their uneasiness before an earthquake by hiding their heads under their wings and behaving in an unusual manuer. At the time of the Calabrain shock little fish like sand eels (cirricelli), which are usually buried in the sand, came to the top and were caught in multitudes. In South America certain quadrupeds, such as dogs, cats, and jerboas, are believed by the people to give warning of coming danger by their restlessness; sometimes immense flocks of sea birds fly inland before an earthquake, as if alarmed by the commencement of some suboceanic disturbance. Before the shock of 1835

in Chili ail the dogs are said to have escaped from the city of Talcahuano. The explanation offered by Professor Milne of this apparent prescience is that some animals are sensitive to the small tremors which precede nearly all earthquakes. He has himself felt them some seconds before the actual earthquake came. The alarm of intelligent animals would then be the result of their own experience, which has taught them that small tremors are premonitory of movements more alarming. Signs of alarm days before an earthquake are probably accidental; but sometimes in volcanic districts gases have emanated from the ground prior to earthquakes, and have poisoned animals. In one case large numbers of fish were killed in this way in the Tiber, and at Follopica. on the morning of April 6, 1874, "the streets and roads were covered with dead rats and mice. In fact, it seemed as if it had rained rats. The only explanation of the phenomena was that these animals had been destroyed by emanations of carbon dioxide."

Baptismal Pants.

Louisville Courier-Journal. "One of the most curious items in the line of ecclesiastical goods is the garment known as 'baptismal pants,' " said a clergyman. "These 'pants' are used by Baptist ministers when immersing candidates. They are made of rubber cloth, neatly finished, and are intended to keep the minister dry when he goes into the water. Some of the old-time Baptists consider them an unwarrantable innovation, and a trifling with the duty of going down 'into the water.' They ask how a man can be said to go into the water who goes only into these baptismal pantaloons, and by means of them protects himself against contact with the water. When these garments were first introduced there was a violent prejudice against nem. This has to a great extent been over come. The 'baptismal pants' are now a regular part of the outfit of most Baptist ministers. These pants are freely advertised in the Baptist newspapers, the prices ranging from \$9 to \$12 a

No Christmas Table Should be without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BIT-TERS, the world-renewned appetizer of exquisite

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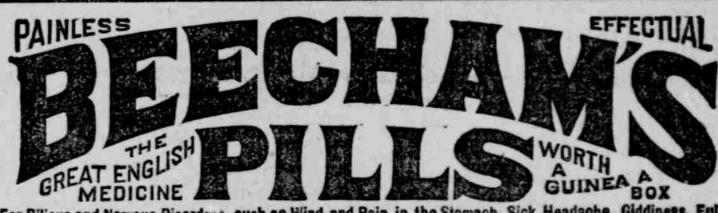
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LABRADOR'S GREAT CATARACT.

The Falls of the Petchikapou, Which Only

One White Man Had Seen. Quebec Special to Chicago Herald. Marvelous stories are related by the few Montagnais and Nascapee Indians who have penetrated far into the interior of Labrador respecting a cataract beneath whose terrific leap Ningara pales into insignificance. But one white man has ever seen these falls, and the Indians' ideas of measurements and distances are so imperfect that, even where their stories agree, it is exceedingly difficult to deduce from them anything like reliable data. An expedition lately undertaken by Randle F. Holme, F. R. G. S., and H. Duff, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, to explore the interior of Labrador and investigate these falls, unfortunately failed in its object, the explorers having been misled by erroneons calculations as to distances and the exact location of the cataract, and compelled to return in consequence of running short of provisions. They got so near to the object of their expedition, however, that they were enabled, from the general configuration of the country, to form what must be a tolerable correct estimate as to both the location and the magnitude of the cataract. This estimate agrees with the description of the Grand Falls furnished by Maclean, who visited them in 1839, and whose further progress into the interior was stopped by them. He gave the width of the river immediately above the falls at 1,500 feet, but says that the cataract itself is not more than 150 feet across. The height of the falls he estimates at 2,000 feet. This estimate is indorsed by a half-breed named Kennedy, met by Messrs. Holme and Duff in the interior, and who, thirty years ago, was in charge of Fort Nascapee, on Lake Petchikapou. One of the chief difficulties encountered by explorers desirous of reaching the falls is the obstipate refusal of the Labrador Indians to approach them. They believe them to be haunted and think it impossible to look upon them and live. Kennedy was conducted to them by an old Indian named Louis-Over-the-Fire, who, being an Iroquois, did not share the superstitious belief of the Montagnais and Nascapees. Messrs. Holme and Duff were principally misled by the erroneous statements and calculations as to distances contained in Professors Hind's "Labrador," the leading authority upon this virtually unknown country. The falls are upon the Grand or Petchikapou river, which flows into Hamilton inlet. They are thirty miles above Lake Waminikapou, a body of water which is itself forty miles long and situated 150 miles inland from the mouth of the river. Professor Hind gives the lake as only 100 miles from the mouth of the river, so that the expedition of Messrs. Holme and Duff has brought to light the fact that the best works heretofore published upon this terra incognita contain anything but reliable data. They agree, however, with Pro-fessor Hind, that the elevation of the immense tableland which forms the interior of Labrador is about 2,240 feet. On this beight of land are a succession of great lakes joined by broad, placid streams, and when these reach the edge of the tableland they commence their wild

career to the sea. The Moisie and the

fails, but toward the southeast the

descent from the elevated table land is quite

sudden. This is particularly true of the Grand

River, which has a drop of over 2,000 feet in the

thirty miles commencing with the falls and ending with Lake Wiminikapou. There is a slight

rapid below the falls, but none near the lake,

and everything goes to show that the height of

highest falls in existence that are composed of any great volume of water. There are mere mountain torrents that fall from a greater hight, and the great fall of the Yosemite Valley measures 2,550 feet, but is broken into three distinct leaps. Niagars, on the other hand, has a height of 164 feet only.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSESHOES.

A New Device That Will Shortly Replace Iron in the Shoeing of Horses. New York Mail and Express.

"The proposed substitution of India-rubber for mettle in the manufacture of horseshoes is based upon many supposed advantages," says a well-known authority, "one of these being that the former enables a horse to go easier over all kinds of roads and rough or smooth ground without slipping. The contrivance brought forward for this purpose is such as to obviate in one instance the necessity of using an iron shoe, which can be moved momentarily when the horse is shod with an iron shoe. According to this design the shoe consists of an Indiarubber bottom-piece molded to fit over and around the frog of the hoof, with a ledge or protecting rim rising up the front and around the level where the nails are clamped, the projection having an edge under which a steel band or other appliance can be drawn and nipped tight to retain the rubber shoe. The band is connected by stude, which pass through the heel part of the hoof, this being cut away from the inner side for the purpose, and the stud or studs may work eccentrically to obtain grip or fixing. If the rubber shoe is used with an iron shoe the frog portion or pad has a front plate and two side wings, partially imbedded in to hold the rubber shoe in place. If the rubber shoe be divided or made thin in the center, a swivel or other bar can be contracted from the rear to reduce the width of the pad, so that if it enters easily and also expands so as to fix the rubber shoes in position.

A Bonfire of Bibles in Spain. Madrid Letter in London News.

The Liberal government tries in vain to enforce the spirit of tolerance among the authorities and subjects of his Catholic Majesty. Very recently, in Biscay, an agent of the Bible Scolsty was attacked and insulted by twenty young Catholic students led by a Jesuit father, who excited the lade to take possession of, tear up. and make a pious bonfire of the Bibles, Testaments and tracts. The Spanish judges, after carefully investigating the case, declined to send the offenders before the tribunal for the assault and for the destruction of the property of the Foreign Bible Society. The students, and not the Jesuit father, who was the principal instigator of the outrage, will have to appear before the municipal magistrate, who can only inflict a fine and a few days' arrest, even if they are convicted. While this treatment is meted out to foreigners and Protestants, the Spanish courts of justice send journalists to penal servi-

tude for criticising the state religion. Empire Hair-Dressing.

Philadelphia Press. For an empire dress there is a distinctive way Coldwater rivers descend by successive of dressing the hair, and this is it: A few curle fall on the forehead, the hair is thence drawn flat to the extreme top point or back of the crown and there is formed into a large double bow, or close, high cluster of loops. A flat bandeau of gold, or of velvet with a diamond star on it, can then be laid across the head, or a tiara may be worn, or a string of pearls may be twisted along the base of the bow of hair, or a the Grand Falls is very little, if anything short | small half-wreath of flowers can be placed in of 2,000 feet. They are by a great deal the the same situation.